



Evaluation of the Tennessee Move on When Ready Program

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The Move on When Ready program, created by the Tennessee General Assembly in 2011, allows students to graduate from high school significantly early under an abbreviated course load, provided they meet certain academic requirements, such as a 3.2 grade point average (GPA). It differs from districts' traditional early graduation programs that do not allow students to waive graduation requirements.

OREA's key findings:

- **While no data exists for the program prior to school year 2016-17, four students have submitted intent forms since fall 2016.** The Tennessee Department of Education (TDOE) did not post the required intent form to its website after the passage of the law in 2011 or begin collecting data for the program until the beginning of school year 2016-17; since then, four students have submitted intent forms. Given the lack of data and low participation rate, it is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.
- **Many districts have included Move on When Ready in their graduation policies; however, many more students are graduating early through more traditional means.** Move on When Ready allows students to graduate from high school early, but differs from traditional early graduation. In school year 2015-16, 3,451 students, or approximately 5.5 percent of all Tennessee graduates, graduated early throughout the state through standard means.
- **Although the fiscal note associated with the original legislation estimated that 36 students graduating early through the program would draw down an additional \$72,000 of lottery scholarships in the first year, it appears that no student has completed the program and received a scholarship.** Additionally, students participating in the program may be eligible for dual enrollment grants, another lottery-funded source of financial aid; however, the Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation does not distinguish Move on When Ready participants from other students, and thus cannot determine whether any Move on When Ready students will receive such funding.

- **School districts have cited several concerns about the program’s design and implementation, such as its alignment with college readiness initiatives.** District officials have expressed concern that reducing the credit requirements from 22 to 18 may result in early graduates not being adequately prepared for college.

Introduction

The Move on When Ready program, created by the Tennessee General Assembly in 2011, allows students to graduate from high school significantly early under an abbreviated course load, provided they meet certain academic requirements, such as a 3.2 grade point average (GPA). It differs from districts’ traditional early graduation programs that do not allow students to waive graduation requirements.¹

Move on When Ready allows students to graduate from high school early, but differs from traditional early graduation

As its name suggests, the Move on When Ready (MOWR) program is designed to allow high-achieving students the chance to graduate from high school early and enroll in postsecondary education. Although MOWR is similar to traditional early graduation – that is, a student can graduate early from a traditional public school with substantially the same course requirements – it differs in the amount of time students may graduate early and in its graduation requirements. See [Exhibit 1](#).

Under traditional early graduation, most students graduate one to three semesters ahead of schedule: in school year 2015-16, 3,289 Tennessee students graduated during the second semester of their junior year, the summer following junior year, or the first semester of their senior year. An additional 162 students graduated “super early,” which the Tennessee Department of Education (TDOE) defines as graduating the first semester of junior year or earlier.² MOWR, by contrast, allows students to graduate *significantly* early – using the program, a student may theoretically graduate in as little as one and a half years, or halfway through his or her sophomore year of high school.

To allow for this accelerated timeline, MOWR reduces the number of credits required for graduation, and permits students to waive several requirements. The Tennessee State Board of Education (SBOE) requires a minimum of 22 credits to graduate high school;³ some school districts require a higher number of credits, such as 28, to graduate. MOWR decreases the requirement to 18 credits.⁴ Students must complete most core courses – math, English, science – but may waive other requirements (such as personal finance) or electives. The law also exempts participating students from any additional graduation requirements within the school district.

Exhibit 1: Graduation Requirements for Traditional Graduation Compared to Move on When Ready

credits in **blue** are reduced under Move on When Ready

	Standard	Move on When Ready
<i>English</i>	4 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English I English II English III English IV 	4 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English I English II English III English IV
<i>Math</i>	4 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algebra I Algebra II Geometry One higher-level math course 	3 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algebra I Algebra II Geometry
<i>Science</i>	3 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biology Chemistry or Physics One lab course 	2 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biology Chemistry
<i>Social Studies</i>	3 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. History and Geography World History and Geography U.S. Government and Civics (0.5 credits) Economics (0.5 credits) 	2 credits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. History <p>and <u>one</u> credit from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economics (0.5 credits) Government (0.5 credits) World Civilizations World Geography
<i>Foreign Language</i>	2 credits	2 credits
<i>Fine Arts</i>	1 credit	1 credit
<i>Physical Education and Wellness</i>	1.5 credits	1.5 credits
<i>Personal Finance</i>	0.5 credits	—
<i>Elective Focus</i>	additional 3 credits	additional 2.5 credits
Total	22 credits	18 credits

Source: Tennessee State Board of Education, [High School Policy 2.103](http://www.tn.gov/), revised 12/15/2016, pp. 5-6, <http://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).

While a student's course load under MOWR is abbreviated, several of the program's measures intend to preserve academic rigor. Among other requirements, students must have a cumulative grade point average (GPA) of at least 3.2 on a 4-point scale; score a 19 or higher on the ACT math subtest, 19 or higher on the ACT reading test, and 18 or higher on the ACT English subtest; and complete at least two Advanced Placement (AP), International Baccalaureate (IB), dual enrollment, or dual credit courses.⁵ Effective July 2017, the State Board of Education's updated High School Policy 2.103 will require students to meet a minimum composite ACT score of 21 for Move on When Ready, which will put it in line with the minimum requirements students must meet for a HOPE scholarship.⁶

Students who successfully complete the MOWR program are eligible for unconditional entry into a two-year Tennessee community college or conditional entry into a four-year university, as long as they meet the particular institution's composite ACT score admission requirement. Furthermore, any student graduating through Move on When Ready is eligible for a Tennessee HOPE scholarship if he or she meets all applicable non-academic requirements (e.g., is a one-year Tennessee resident, is not incarcerated, etc.).⁷

Students are already able to graduate early while still meeting the state's minimum requirement of 22 credits

Even prior to the adoption of MOWR, Tennessee law did not prohibit students from graduating early, as long as they met the state's minimum requirement of 22 course credits. While some districts may have higher credit requirements for graduation and may exercise discretion when allowing a student to graduate with fewer credits than the district minimum, an average of 122 students graduated "super early" each year between 2013 and 2016, defined as graduating the first semester of junior year or earlier.⁸ In school year 2015-16, 3,451 students, or approximately 5.5 percent of all Tennessee graduates, graduated early throughout the state through standard means. Additionally, an average of 3,067 students each year are classified as "early graduates," meaning they graduated at some point during the second semester of their junior year, the summer following junior year, or the first semester of their senior year.⁹ See [Appendix A](#) for a breakdown of early graduation figures by district and see [Exhibit 2](#) for a total by year.

Very little data exists to evaluate Move on When Ready

The Move on When Ready statute requires TDOE to provide a form for students to indicate their intent to graduate early. The form must be signed by the student's parent or guardian and filed with the high school principal.¹⁰ Although the Move on When Ready Act passed in 2011, TDOE did not create the form until 2016. Current TDOE staff are uncertain why the form was not created soon after the law's passage.¹¹

Exhibit 2: Number of early graduates, 2009-2014

Cohort Year	4-year Graduation Year	Super-Early Graduates	Early Graduates	Regular Graduates	Percent early graduates*
2009	2013	114	2,669	57,420	4.62%
2010	2014	78	3,077	57,443	5.21%
2011	2015	134	3,232	58,014	5.48%
2012	2016	162	3,289	59,437	5.49%
2013	2017	191	2,636	NA	NA
2014	2018	130	NA	NA	NA

* Includes super-early and early graduates.

Note: Totals do not include State Special Schools, Legacy Memphis City Schools, the Achievement School District, or Department of Children's Services.

Source: Division of College, Career and Technical Education, Tennessee Department of Education, e-mail and attachment, April 21, 2017.

Move on When Ready and the BEP

Tennessee's main source of K-12 education funding, the Basic Education Program or BEP, is driven primarily by student enrollment. This figure is a weighted average of the number of students enrolled in months 2, 3, 6, and 7 of the school year.

Thus, in the past, districts did not receive funding for early graduates – if a student graduated in December, he or she was not included in the months 6 and 7 enrollment numbers, and, consequently, did not generate BEP funding. Some stakeholders argued that this practice incentivized districts to discourage students from graduating early so that districts continued to receive funding for these students.

In response, legislation passed in 2016 clarified that “students graduating during the school year but prior to the identified attendance periods shall be included for funding purposes.” This statute likely applies to Move on When Ready graduates that finish school mid-way through the year; for example, a student graduating in December of his or her junior year would generate funding for the entire year, whether he or she attended school or not.

The law does not apply to students who graduate an entire year or two years early. That is, the aforementioned junior graduate would not generate funding during his or her would-be senior year – nor would the district be required to provide services for this student, however.

Prior to the form's creation, TDOE did not collect data on the number of students participating in MOWR.¹²

On publishing the form on its website, however, TDOE required all principals to submit completed forms to TDOE, thus allowing the department to collect MOWR data moving forward.¹³

Because the form was not created earlier, data exists for only the 2016-17 school year.¹⁴ TDOE is unable to confirm if any students prior to 2016 may have graduated while technically meeting all of the other requirements under the program. TDOE does not believe any students applied for or completed the program before the 2016-17 school year, however, as the law explicitly requires completion of forms provided by TDOE, and no district inquired about the lack of the form in past years.¹⁵

Since 2016, four students have submitted intent forms for Move on When Ready

Since the form's inception in fall 2016, four students have submitted intent forms for Move on When Ready.¹⁶ These students are currently sophomores and juniors in high school – therefore, they may need to complete additional semesters to satisfy the program's requirements. Even if a student submits an intent form for the program, he or she can decide later to continue on a traditional schedule.

Exhibit 3: Move on When Ready applicants

District	School Name	Number of students
Maryville City	Maryville High School	1
Rhea County	Rhea County High School	1
Sevier County	Gatlinburg Pittman High School	1
White County	White County High School	1

Source: Division of College, Career and Technical Education, Tennessee Department of Education, e-mail, April 5, 2017.

Funding is available for participating students, but does not appear to have been used

The original legislation for the program included a \$72,000 fiscal memo to account for additional funds that the Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation (TSAC) could expect to pull from the lottery education account.¹⁷ The fiscal memo estimated 36 students would graduate early through Move on When Ready and be eligible for HOPE scholarships; the number of early graduates was projected to increase by 10 percent each year. No positions or administrative costs were funded for the program.¹⁸

Because no student appears to have graduated early through Move on When Ready, there are no expenditures associated with the program. Nonetheless, lottery funding is available for any students who complete the program and continue to public higher education. Also, although not specified in law, Move on When Ready students are presumably eligible for other lottery-funded financial aid, such as the General Assembly Merit Scholarship or the Aspire Award, so long as all academic and income requirements are met.¹⁹

While attending high school, Move on When Ready students may also receive dual enrollment grants, another type of lottery scholarship, to help pay for dual enrollment courses taken at eligible state colleges and universities.²⁰ Because MOWR students may graduate significantly early, however, they may not qualify for these funds: to receive a grant, students must have completed all 10th grade requirements and be classified as an 11th or 12th grade student.²¹ As such, if an MOWR student plans to graduate significantly early – in the middle of his or her sophomore year, for example – he or she may not have the class standing required to receive a dual enrollment grant.

TSAC does not differentiate between Move on When Ready students and other high school students who receive dual enrollment grants.²² Thus, TSAC cannot confirm how many, if any, MOWR students have sought financial aid for dual enrollment courses, and no data exists to help determine how many students may have participated in the program prior to TDOE creating the intent form in 2016.

Move on When Ready may conflict with Tennessee's college readiness initiatives

Over the past few years, Tennessee has emphasized college and career readiness, but the state still struggles in this area. In 2015-16, slightly less than one-fifth (19.7 percent) of Tennessee high school graduates met all four ACT college readiness benchmarks, and just under 42 percent qualified for a HOPE scholarship.²³ Efforts to improve these indicators include programs for AP/IB courses, dual enrollment, and dual credit, offering students opportunities to complete college-level coursework and gain postsecondary credit while still in high school. The intent is to ensure that students graduate high school with the knowledge and skills to succeed in their first year of college or an entry-level job.

By graduating significantly early through Move on When Ready, however, students may forgo additional opportunities to prepare for college by taking more than the two required postsecondary courses, earning college credit, and being exposed to more rigorous coursework. One year after the passage of MOWR, citing this concern, Williamson County supported an amendment, which became law, to exempt the district from the program.^{24, A} In legislative testimony, Williamson County's Director of Schools stated that the district was "wholly supportive" of the concept of early graduation, but did not support reducing the credits required to graduate from 22 to 18.²⁵ Although the legislature intended to target "high flyers" who may be prepared for college by their sophomore or junior years of high school, Williamson County expressed concern that students might opt into the program simply because they did not want to stay in school or take an additional advanced math course. Consequently, these students might graduate early through the program before they were ready to move on to postsecondary education.

Some district officials have expressed confusion concerning the 18-credit requirement for MOWR.²⁶ Some districts have their own local requirements for graduation which are often higher than the state's minimum of 22 credits. For example, Maryville High School, which has had one student submit the form for intent to graduate under Move on When Ready, requires 28 credits for graduation.²⁷

^A A 2013 Attorney General Opinion found that Public Chapter 1077 would likely be found unconstitutional as invalid class legislation. State of Tennessee Attorney General Opinion 13-37, May 2, 2013.

A 2010 report from Education Commission of the States recommended that states should not lower graduation requirements to allow students to graduate early, suggesting that students may encounter difficulties in gaining admission to more competitive postsecondary institutions, may be less prepared for postsecondary coursework, and may be unable to satisfy admission credits if they transfer to another institution following initial admittance after high school.²⁸

Although students may meet academic requirements to graduate early through Move on When Ready, they may not be socially prepared for full-time postsecondary work

Some districts have cited concerns with students' maturity level in conversations regarding Move on When Ready and early graduation in general. One district described the junior and senior years of high school as a bridge to full-time higher education or a safety net that allows students to complete more rigorous, college-level work while remaining in a high school environment. Similarly, some districts have noted that significant socioemotional development occurs for some students in their junior and senior years of high school. Theoretically, an MOWR student may graduate as early as age 15 or 16; while the student may have a high GPA and ACT scores, he or she may not be socially ready to enter a full-time college or university environment with 18-year-old peers.

Early graduates decrease in Putnam County as other postsecondary opportunities increase

From 2003 to 2016, Putnam County had some of the highest percentages of early graduates of school districts throughout the state. Of the district's 2009 cohort – students beginning 9th grade in 2009 and expected to graduate in 2013 – 132 students graduated early, or about 18 percent. The percentage of early graduates peaked with the 2011 cohort, when 215 students, or nearly 27 percent, graduated early. The district partially attributes this increase to efforts to "remove barriers" to early graduation in 2010 and 2011. Additionally, Putnam County's online learning system, Virtual Instruction to Accentuate Learning (VITAL), allows students to begin earning high school credit through online classes and accelerate their course load as early as 7th grade.

The district also notes, however, that early graduation has declined over the last several years. Following the high of 215 early graduates in the 2011 cohort, 161 students in the 2012 cohort graduated early, and 135 students in the 2013 cohort finished high school ahead of schedule. Putnam County attributes this decline in early graduation to the expansion of dual credit and dual enrollment opportunities, such as classes taken for college credit at the nearby Tennessee Technological University and the Cookeville campus of Nashville State Community College. The district believes that students who might otherwise have graduated early are choosing to stay in high school to complete college-level work and earn college credit.

Although no students have participated in Move on When Ready in Putnam County, the same concept may apply to potential MOWR students: rather than graduate early, students may choose to complete their junior and senior years to take advantage of postsecondary opportunities offered in a high school setting.

The original ACT benchmark required to graduate through the program may have qualified a student for remediation in college

Tennessee uses ACT scores as one measure of whether students are prepared for college. The Move on When Ready Act requires the Tennessee Higher Education Commission (THEC) to set ACT and SAT benchmarks to determine whether a proposed early graduate is academically ready to graduate early.²⁹ In a 2012 meeting, THEC recommended setting these benchmarks at 27 for both the ACT English and mathematics subject tests.³⁰ Ultimately, however, SBOE set a benchmark of 19 on the ACT math subject test, 18 on the English subtest, and 19 on the reading subtest in the portion of its High School Policy concerning MOWR, potentially allowing a student who completes the program and who meets only the minimum ACT scores to be identified, or narrowly miss being identified, for remediation at the college level.³¹ (See [Exhibit 4](#) which outlines the subtest scores at Tennessee’s public four year institutions that trigger remediation.)

The State Board of Education’s newly revised High School Policy 2.103 addresses this concern by raising the minimum ACT score for Move on When Ready to 21 on the composite, bringing the requirement into alignment with Tennessee college readiness standards and qualification for the HOPE scholarship. The new policy will go into effect for 2017-18 graduates after the final reading before the board in July 2017.

Exhibit 4: College readiness measures, based on ACT subject-test scores, 2015

ACT Subject-Area Test	ACT College Readiness Benchmarks	TBR Learning Support Guidelines	UT Knoxville Placement Criteria	UT Chattanooga Placement Criteria	UT Martin Placement Criteria
Mathematics (College Algebra)	22	19	22	19	20
English Composition	18	18	19 + Composite 19	21	19
Social Sciences (Reading)	22	19	NA	NA	21

Sources: Office of Research and Education Accountability, [College Readiness of Tennessee Students](#), Comptroller of the Treasury, Jan. 2016, p. 3, <http://www.comptroller.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).

Endnotes

- ¹ Public Chapter 488, 2011, <http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ² Tennessee Department of Education, Division of College, Career and Technical Education, e-mail, April 21, 2017.
- ³ Tennessee Department of Education, [Graduation Requirements](https://www.tn.gov/), <https://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ⁴ Tennessee State Board of Education, [High School Policy 2.103](http://www.tn.gov/), revised 12/15/2016, pp. 5-6, <http://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Tennessee State Board of Education, [materials from Board Meeting on April 21, 2017](http://www.tn.gov/), <http://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017). Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation, [Tennessee Hope Scholarship](https://www.tn.gov/), <https://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017)..
- ⁷ *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-6-8305.
- ⁸ Tennessee Department of Education, Division of College, Career and Technical Education, e-mail and attachment, April 21, 2017.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ *Tennessee Code* 49-6-8303 (b). *Annotated*
- ¹¹ Tennessee Department of Education, interview, Feb. 9, 2017.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Tennessee Department of Education, [Notice of Intent to Graduate Early](http://tn.gov/), <http://tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ¹⁴ Tennessee Department of Education, interview, Feb. 9, 2017.
- ¹⁵ *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-6-8303 (b). Tennessee Department of Education, interview, Feb. 9, 2017.
- ¹⁶ Tennessee Department of Education, Division of College, Career and Technical Education, e-mail, April 5, 2017.
- ¹⁷ Department of Finance and Administration, telephone interview, Feb. 24, 2017. Tennessee General Assembly Fiscal Review Committee, [Corrected Fiscal Memo HB 837 – SB 1869](http://www.capitol.tn.gov/), April 14, 2011, <http://www.capitol.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ¹⁸ Tennessee General Assembly Fiscal Review Committee, [Corrected Fiscal Memo HB 837 – SB 1869](http://www.capitol.tn.gov/), April 14, 2011, <http://www.capitol.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ¹⁹ Tennessee Higher Education Commission, Division of Compliance and Legal Affairs, e-mail, March 9, 2017.
- ²⁰ Tennessee Higher Education Commission, Division of Administration and Finance and Division of Compliance and Legal Affairs, e-mail, Feb. 21, 2017.
- ²¹ Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation, [Dual Enrollment Grant](https://www.tn.gov/), <https://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ²² Tennessee Higher Education Commission, Division of Administration and Finance and Division of Compliance and Legal Affairs, e-mail, Feb. 21, 2017.

- ²³ Tennessee Department of Education, State Report Card.
- ²⁴ Public Chapter 1077, 2012, <http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ²⁵ Senate Education Committee, March 28, 2012, SB 2484, video testimony.
- ²⁶ Tennessee School Boards Association, e-mail, Feb. 23, 2017.
- ²⁷ Maryville High School Course Catalogue, 2016-17, p. 3.
- ²⁸ Jennifer Dounay Zinth, *High Schools – Helping Students Get a Head Start in the ‘Real World’ State Strategies for Early High School Graduation*, Education Commission of the States, May 2010, p. 5, <http://www.ecs.org/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ²⁹ *Tennessee Code Annotated* 49-6-8303(c)(4).
- ³⁰ Tennessee Higher Education Commission, *Spring Quarterly Meeting*, April 26, 2012, p. 3, <https://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).
- ³¹ Tennessee State Board of Education, *High School Policy 2.103*, revised 12/15/2016, pp. 5-6, <http://www.tn.gov/> (accessed June 7, 2017).

Appendix A: Super early, early, and regular graduation totals by school district, 2009-2014 Ninth Grade Cohorts

Ninth Grade Cohort Year																						
	2009				2010				2011				2012				2013			2014		
	(Graduating class of 2013)				(Graduating class of 2014)				(Graduating class of 2015)				(Graduating class of 2016)				(Graduating class of 2017)			(Graduating class of 2018)		
School District	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular Graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates
Anderson County	0	23	470	5%	0	9	489	2%	0	9	505	2%	0	14	500	3%	0	24	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oak Ridge	0	2	297	1%	0	0	304	0%	0	0	290	0%	1	0	309	0%	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA
Bedford County	0	19	475	4%	0	19	482	4%	2	28	463	6%	1	37	509	7%	0	11	NA	1	0	NA
Benton County	1	1	148	1%	0	1	154	1%	0	7	143	5%	0	5	146	3%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bledsoe County	0	7	96	7%	0	19	114	14%	0	20	103	16%	0	21	102	17%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blount County	0	102	627	14%	0	85	634	12%	0	120	544	18%	1	109	632	15%	1	110	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alcoa	0	3	131	2%	0	4	105	4%	0	3	128	2%	0	14	118	11%	1	18	NA	3	0	NA
Maryville	1	21	319	6%	3	15	323	5%	0	19	322	6%	0	17	312	5%	0	38	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bradley County	0	0	715	0%	0	1	711	0%	0	2	765	0%	0	3	764	0%	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cleveland	0	8	276	3%	0	2	278	1%	0	4	311	1%	0	2	314	1%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Campbell County	0	2	91	2%	1	0	337	0%	0	3	356	1%	0	2	366	1%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cannon County	0	4	126	3%	0	4	132	3%	0	5	143	3%	0	6	127	5%	0	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hollow Rock - Bruceton	0	0	49	0%	0	0	41	0%	0	0	46	0%	0	0	49	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Huntingdon	0	0	76	0%	0	0	85	0%	0	0	85	0%	0	0	94	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
McKenzie	0	0	67	0%	0	1	100	1%	0	0	99	0%	0	0	91	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carroll	0	0	20	0%	0	0	28	0%	0	0	34	0%	0	0	27	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Carroll Sp Dist	0	0	65	0%	0	0	68	0%	0	0	65	0%	0	0	68	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carter County	0	2	354	1%	0	6	314	2%	0	5	304	2%	0	4	366	1%	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Elizabethton	0	7	193	4%	0	22	178	11%	0	8	174	4%	2	6	192	4%	1	6	NA	1	0	NA
Cheatham County	0	0	415	0%	0	1	465	0%	1	3	414	1%	0	3	427	1%	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chester County	0	0	187	0%	0	1	159	1%	0	0	180	0%	0	1	199	1%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Claiborne County	0	17	285	6%	0	43	260	14%	0	30	251	11%	0	37	261	12%	0	42	NA	NA	NA	NA
Clay County	0	3	64	4%	0	4	56	7%	1	0	69	1%	0	3	49	6%	3	4	1	2	0	NA
Cocke County	1	38	334	10%	0	49	323	13%	5	54	330	15%	8	67	315	19%	10	54	NA	7	0	NA
Coffee County	0	5	350	1%	0	30	329	8%	2	13	314	5%	6	26	315	9%	5	43	NA	4	0	NA
Tullahoma	0	5	251	2%	0	9	221	4%	0	15	248	6%	0	20	224	8%	0	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crockett County	0	12	150	7%	1	31	154	17%	2	16	176	9%	2	8	0	100%	4	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cumberland County	17	73	410	18%	5	102	421	20%	9	91	399	20%	1	72	438	14%	0	67	NA	3	0	NA
Davidson County	3	93	3820	2%	6	99	3953	3%	6	138	4095	3%	9	157	4220	4%	8	102	NA	12	0	NA
Decatur County	0	7	113	6%	0	2	116	2%	0	7	78	8%	0	6	80	7%	0	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
DeKalb County	0	14	172	8%	0	27	142	16%	0	30	151	17%	0	30	128	19%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dickson County	0	16	532	3%	1	20	503	4%	0	20	504	4%	0	20	537	4%	0	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dyer County	0	1	249	0%	0	0	228	0%	0	0	229	0%	0	1	260	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dyersburg	0	9	199	4%	2	7	184	5%	0	11	154	7%	0	17	150	10%	0	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fayette County	0	0	199	0%	0	0	183	0%	0	0	199	0%	0	1	177	1%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fentress County	0	1	59	2%	0	0	60	0%	0	4	63	6%	0	7	62	10%	0	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Franklin County	0	47	331	12%	0	43	323	12%	0	33	327	9%	0	50	319	14%	0	66	NA	NA	NA	NA
Humboldt City Schools	0	0	74	0%	0	0	61	0%	0	0	72	0%	0	0	48	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Milan	1	12	137	9%	2	28	121	20%	2	26	117	19%	4	16	107	16%	1	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trenton	0	0	94	0%	0	0	91	0%	0	5	85	6%	1	14	77	16%	1	11	NA	1	0	NA
Bradford	0	0	41	0%	0	0	44	0%	0	1	32	3%	0	0	25	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gibson Co Sp Dist	0	0	270	0%	0	0	237	0%	0	0	244	0%	0	0	262	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Giles County	0	1	237	0%	0	0	265	0%	0	3	242	1%	0	0	247	0%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grainger County	1	33	228	13%	1	21	230	9%	0	26	208	11%	0	25	250	9%	0	14	191	0	2	NA
Greene County	9	45	517	9%	4	37	468	8%	2	30	480	6%	1	27	488	5%	1	30	NA	3	0	NA
Greeneville	0	14	191	7%	0	8	198	4%	2	6	171	4%	2	3	186	3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Grundy County	1	1	135	1%	0	0	135	0%	0	0	153	0%	0	0	144	0%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hamblen County	1	4	561	1%	0	2	556	0%	0	1	610	0%	1	0	611	0%	0	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hamilton County	4	235	2386	9%	2	262	2237	11%	2	163	2296	7%	1	199	2323	8%	2	185	NA	3	0	NA
Hancock County	0	1	59	2%	0	0	68	0%	0	0	61	0%	0	0	60	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardeman County	0	0	230	0%	0	1	263	0%	0	1	246	0%	0	1	237	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hardin County	0	0	226	0%	0	0	244	0%	0	0	240	0%	0	0	245	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawkins County	0	92	422	18%	6	112	411	22%	6	129	335	29%	12	68	462	15%	15	112	1	15	0	NA
Haywood County	0	8	178	4%	2	17	182	9%	2	16	174	9%	3	22	169	13%	5	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Henderson County	1	5	340	2%	0	2	317	1%	0	2	286	1%	0	8	299	3%	0	10	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Ninth Grade Cohort Year

	2009				2010				2011				2012				2013			2014		
	(Graduating class of 2013)				(Graduating class of 2014)				(Graduating class of 2015)				(Graduating class of 2016)				(Graduating class of 2017)			(Graduating class of 2018)		
School District	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular Graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Percent total early graduates*	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates	Super early graduates	Early graduates	Regular graduates
Henry County	0	0	307	0%	0	10	287	3%	1	3	295	1%	0	0	318	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hickman County	0	1	260	0%	0	2	246	1%	0	1	252	0%	0	0	249	0%	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA
Houston County	2	7	105	8%	0	1	91	1%	0	7	76	8%	0	1	103	1%	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Humphreys County	0	2	192	1%	0	0	153	0%	0	1	191	1%	0	0	218	0%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jackson County	0	0	114	0%	0	0	104	0%	0	0	104	0%	0	0	98	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jefferson County	0	3	493	1%	0	94	343	22%	6	109	410	22%	11	94	391	21%	17	97	NA	3	0	NA
Johnson County	1	5	164	4%	0	2	134	1%	0	6	161	4%	0	5	139	3%	0	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Knox County	1	382	3263	11%	7	437	3181	12%	6	376	3333	10%	0	416	3423	11%	0	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lake County	0	0	47	0%	0	0	42	0%	0	0	52	0%	0	0	49	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lauderdale County	0	23	248	8%	0	22	238	8%	5	28	284	10%	0	12	260	4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lawrence County	1	51	429	11%	1	50	398	11%	4	36	412	9%	12	34	428	10%	2	34	1	11	0	NA
Lewis County	0	3	142	2%	0	0	115	0%	0	1	139	1%	0	4	124	3%	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lincoln County	0	1	346	0%	0	3	308	1%	0	5	258	2%	0	3	313	1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fayetteville	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	39	0%	0	1	72	1%	0	0	68	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Loudon County	0	24	202	11%	0	32	150	18%	0	14	192	7%	0	8	181	4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lenoir City	0	2	258	1%	0	20	256	7%	0	4	287	1%	0	20	261	7%	0	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
McMinn County	1	7	467	2%	0	2	513	0%	0	5	432	1%	1	0	444	0%	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
McNairy County	0	6	279	2%	1	9	271	4%	2	12	281	5%	1	14	288	5%	7	6	NA	1	0	NA
Macon County	0	42	213	16%	0	36	215	14%	0	0	221	0%	0	0	203	0%	0	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madison County	0	23	829	3%	1	20	837	2%	4	34	791	5%	6	38	816	5%	6	8	NA	1	0	NA
Marion County	0	0	219	0%	0	0	242	0%	0	6	244	2%	0	5	245	2%	0	11	NA	4	0	NA
Richard City	0	1	29	3%	0	0	23	0%	0	0	14	0%	0	0	26	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marshall County	2	52	289	16%	0	36	284	11%	0	85	268	24%	0	80	308	21%	0	63	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maury County	0	7	659	1%	0	12	700	2%	0	31	695	4%	2	38	715	5%	3	52	NA	9	0	NA
Meigs County	0	1	107	1%	0	0	111	0%	0	1	117	1%	0	1	107	1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monroe County	1	36	404	8%	4	44	409	11%	4	50	425	11%	6	20	467	5%	0	23	99	1	7	NA
Montgomery County	3	48	1797	3%	3	50	1944	3%	5	37	1928	2%	3	35	2017	2%	4	23	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moore County	0	0	61	0%	0	1	64	2%	0	0	66	0%	0	0	72	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morgan County	0	21	233	8%	3	16	216	8%	12	12	205	10%	6	17	240	9%	1	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Obion County	0	1	296	0%	0	2	255	1%	0	2	244	1%	1	0	254	0%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Union City	0	0	85	0%	0	0	62	0%	0	0	88	0%	0	0	81	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overton County	0	1	226	0%	0	2	227	1%	0	13	201	6%	0	19	204	9%	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perry County	0	2	60	3%	0	5	74	6%	0	5	87	5%	0	7	65	10%	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pickett County	0	0	31	0%	0	0	51	0%	0	0	40	0%	0	1	54	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Polk County	1	1	182	1%	0	9	168	5%	0	1	154	1%	0	12	165	7%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Putnam County	5	127	615	18%	3	164	581	22%	1	214	588	27%	7	154	567	22%	7	128	NA	9	0	NA
Rhea County	2	2	252	2%	0	0	273	0%	0	0	290	0%	0	0	289	0%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Roane County	0	15	463	3%	0	9	478	2%	0	14	458	3%	0	21	490	4%	1	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robertson County	0	57	658	8%	1	84	609	12%	0	92	662	12%	1	78	666	11%	1	88	NA	3	0	NA
Rutherford County	1	85	2843	3%	0	87	3003	3%	3	139	2982	5%	2	139	3203	4%	4	129	NA	1	0	NA
Scott County	1	2	146	2%	0	1	163	1%	0	3	160	2%	0	10	157	6%	0	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oneida	0	0	89	0%	0	0	80	0%	0	0	95	0%	0	0	87	0%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sequatchie County	0	2	127	2%	0	4	121	3%	0	4	135	3%	0	7	135	5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sevier County	0	40	897	4%	1	63	940	6%	0	72	844	8%	2	55	866	6%	1	44	1	1	0	NA
Shelby County	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	207	8695	3%	27	177	6690	3%	27	123	6751	2%	16	152	NA	7	0	NA
Arlington	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	473	1%	0	3	485	1%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bartlett	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	380	0%	0	1	465	0%	2	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collierville	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	463	0%	0	3	474	1%	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germantown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	414	1%	0	2	483	0%	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Millington Municipal Schools	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	211	0%	0	1	219	0%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Smith County	0	3	209	1%	0	0	224	0%	0	0	166	0%	0	4	223	2%	0	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stewart County	0	4	143	3%	0	5	144	3%	0	11	136	7%	0	8	140	5%	0	10	1	NA	NA	NA
Sullivan County	0	51	802	6%	0	76	736	9%	4	105	659	14%	12	120	617	18%	15	6	NA	1	0	NA
Bristol	0	40	223	15%	0	46	203	18%	1	49	234	18%	0	50	261	16%	0	65	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kingsport	0	27	387	7%	0	46	381	11%	3	54	390	13%	2	81	409	17%	15	26	NA	4	0	NA
Sumner County	1	37	1744	2%	0	65	1727	4%	0	104	1783	6%	0	155	1751	8%	9	136	NA	3	0	NA
Tipton County	0	1	814	0%	0	0	770	0%	0	1	771	0%	0	2	808	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trousdale County	0	0	85	0%	0	0	94	0%	0	0	75	0%	0	0	81	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unicoi County	0	13	153	8%	0	2	160	1%	0	3	150	2%	0	4	151	3%	0	9	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Union County	0	14	143	9%	0	30	152	16%	0	34	148	19%	0	20	149	12%	0	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
Van Buren County	0	0	62	0%	0	0	54	0%	0	0	64	0%	0	0	56	0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Warren County	0	4	409	1%	0	16	408	4%	1	18	432	4%	0	21	399	5%	0	34	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington County	6	4	645	2%	0	1	653	0%	0	11	638	2%	0	6	694	1%	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Johnson City	0	37	485	7%	1	7	455	2%	0	13	513	2%	0	18	460	4%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wayne County	0	5	138	3%	0	6	155	4%	0	4	137	3%	0	2	162	1%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Weakley County	0	0	280	0%	0	0	291	0%	0	0	301	0%	0	1	291	0%	0	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
White County	0	0	228	0%	0	1	246	0%	0	0	269	0%	0	0	268	0%	0	57	NA	NA	NA	NA
Williamson County	2	16	2407	1%	0	23	2363	1%	0	14	2478	1%	0	17	2631	1%	0	25	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wilson County	0	16	1212	1%	0	63	1314	5%	1	67	1350	5%	3	66	1292	5%	4	92	4	2	0	NA

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